

# Test-Driven Development in Python

- Test-Driven Development (TDD) is a software development process where tests are written before code. The process encourages writing tests, then code to pass them.
- Key principles:
  - Write tests first.
  - Keep tests small and incremental.

## Benefits of TDD

- Improves code quality
- Encourages better design
- Prevents bugs early
- Cleaner code through refactoring

- **Write a test:** start by writing a simple test that fails.
- **Write code:** write the minimal code to pass the test.
- **Refactor:** improve the code, ensuring it passes the test.
- **Repeat:** add new tests for additional functionality.

# First Example: unittest Framework

- Example using *unittest* framework in Python:

```
import unittest  
class TestExample(unittest.TestCase):  
    def test_addition(self):  
        self.assertEqual(1 + 1, 2)  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    unittest.main()
```

## Writing a Failing Test

- Example of a failing test:

```
def test_addition(self):  
    self.assertEqual(add(2, 3), 5)
```

- The code for the `add` function hasn't been written yet, so the test will fail.

## Write Minimum Code to Pass

- Now, write the function:

```
def add(a, b):  
    return a + b
```

- Run the test, and it should pass.

## Refactor the Code

- After the test passes, check if the function can be improved, such as adding error handling or optimizing the code.



# Advanced Testing Techniques

- **Mocking**: isolating parts of the code for more focused testing.
- **Parameterized tests**: running the same tests with different data sets.
- **Continuous Integration (CI)**: automating testing in the development cycle.

# Best Practices

- Keep tests simple.
- Test one thing at a time.
- Run tests frequently.
- Aim for full code coverage.

- TDD ensures high-quality code through iterative development. Practice writing tests first and enjoy the benefits of clean, bug-resistant code.

